

Northern Enthusiasm for War.

The journals of the North have been laboring for a month past, to create the impression that the war feeling was excited, throughout the entire North, to the highest pitch, and that the masses there were clamoring for the immediate subjugation of the South. They represent their whole population as being eager to volunteer their services for the war that Lincoln has inaugurated, and as being kept back with difficulty from a general and spontaneous uprising in support of the stars and stripes. Their best men, they tell us, have taken up arms for the purpose of proving that they have a Government. Our "men of charity," they boastingly announce, are to be confronted by the "ironclads" of Cromwell as examples of the kind of soldiers we may expect to find in their ranks. We comprehend, very clearly, we think, the policy of our enemies. They are playing a desperate game of bluff. They have succeeded, to some extent, by artful appeals to the popular, based upon the most unblushing falsehoods, in arousing a fictitious enthusiasm in their larger cities, which has suppressed, for the time, all freedom of speech; but this reign of terror has not extended to the rural districts, nor can it long continue to prevail in the cities themselves. Intellect will soon resume its sway over brute force, and thinking men, convinced of the hopelessness of the task of subjugation, will oppose the further prosecution of a war which can only result disastrously to themselves. Indeed, a reaction has already commenced at the North. The utter falsity of the pretence that the South desires any thing more than simply to be let alone, begins to dawn upon the minds of their people, and they cannot much longer be misled. The character of the Northern volunteers has been grossly misrepresented. Wilson's regiment, from New York, is composed exclusively of professional thieves, and Ellsworth's Zouaves, judging from their ruffianly conduct in Washington, are little better. Possibly, some of the older volunteer organizations, such as the 7th New York regiment, may contain many elements of respectability; but in regard to the new levies, we are satisfied, from the concurrent testimony of numerous gentlemen who have come in contact with them in nearly every one of the free States, that they are literally "the offscourings of the earth." The Guardian, a Black Republican newspaper published at Paterson, N. Jersey, affords, in its issue of the 7th inst., an indication of the means employed to swell the ranks of the Northern volunteers. It gives the names of eight criminals, who had been there convicted of various offenses, ranging from counterfeiting to sheep-stealing, and who, instead of being sent to the penitentiary, were allowed to escape the punishment due to their crimes by volunteering in Lincoln's army of subjugation. The Guardian talks of the "patriotism" of those jail-birds, and is jubilant over the "enthusiasm" of the war spirit in the North. We need not be surprised to learn, at any time, that the doors of all the prisons in Yankeeedom have been thrown open, and that the hardened inmates of those abodes of guilt have enthusiastically come forth, as one man, in support of the greater villain who defiles the seat of Washington.

An Untimely Jest.

The old National Intelligencer occasionally perpetrates a funeral joke, over which it chuckles with a certain dismal kind of humor. The most ghastly thing of the sort that has lately appeared in its columns is its expression of the regret and surprise with which it perceives that the Confederate States are about to establish a Dictatorship, and to exchange the free and popular institutions of the glorious Union for a self-imposed despotism! If it were not too sad a subject for laughter, we might be justified in asking what country on earth is cursed with a more intense and irresponsible despotism than the United States? The Illinois badon makes war, blockades free ports, and orders the assassination of innocent men, women and children, without the slightest pretext of authority, and the National Intelligencer dares not lift up its voice to remonstrate against the usurpation. Nay, more; it lends itself to the support of the infamous and perfidious kangaroo government at Washington, and perpetrates falsifications of history and perversions of law. It has been completely "subjugated" by Lincoln. Poor old thing! We endeavor to cherish the charitable belief that it speaks under military duress, and that its recent utterances in favor of the despotism at Washington are the mere promptings of its mortal fears.

The Butchery at St. Louis.

The pacific and humane intentions of Abraham Lincoln have been illustrated at St. Louis in the ruthless slaughter, in cold blood, of unoffending men, and of innocent women and children. State troops, collected in a military camp for purposes of instruction, in obedience to the laws of Missouri, and contemplating no hostile movement, are surrounded by an overwhelming Federal force of German mercenaries, compelled to surrender at discretion, robbed of their arms, and marched off, like criminals, into close confinement; and, because a sympathizing crowd of spectators expressed their abhorrence of that act of Black Republican outrage, their verbal insults were answered with a shower of bullets, and the soil of Missouri was reddened with the gore of her peaceful citizens. The blood, thus cruelly and wantonly shed by the minions of Federal power, is crying to Heaven for vengeance upon the murderers. Now will it cry in vain. Never, until St. Louis shall have been purified of the Federal butchers who now desecrate her streets, will Missouri cease her efforts to avenge the slain. The battle of freedom has commenced, and the people of that gallant State will drive the bloody myrmidons of tyranny from their soil, or nobly perish in the glorious attempt.

A BRUTE BOY.—When Lieut. Jones gave the order to fire the Artillery and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and was about applying the torch himself, a little boy having a gun in his hand, took aim at him and pulled the trigger, but the gun misfired. He would have killed him but for the mishap. That was a "game" boy—one of Virginia's "bloody."

We understand that arrangements are being made for the publication of an illustrated paper in Charleston, South Carolina. Enterprise, talent and capital are already secured for the undertaking, and a prospectus will soon appear.

Another Proclamation from Old Abe.

The rail-splitting usurper at Washington issued another proclamation on the 10th inst., "directing the commander of the forces of the U. S. on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the Islands of Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the Laws and Constitution of the U. S., authorizing him, at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of the U. S. fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons."

We understand that there is a very "dangerous" person, one Braxton Bragg, in close vicinity to one of the U. S. fortresses upon Santa Rosa Island, and that there is a combination of "suspected" persons with him, who are not supposed to entertain any warm feelings of admiration for Mr. Lincoln. We would advise the commander of the forces of the U. S. on the Florida coast at once to remove those dangerous and suspected persons from the vicinity of Fort Pickens. Let him forthwith proceed to Pensacola and read the terrible proclamation of His Exalted Mightiness, Abraham the Great, in the hearing of those persons, and see how quickly they will disperse and remove themselves at his bidding.

It is probably true, as reported, that the amiable Abraham will shortly issue another sublime proclamation, forbidding the sun to shine, or the dew to fall, upon the Confederate States, and commanding the earth, under the awful penalty of his high displeasure, henceforth to desist from giving her increase to her rebellious people. O Mr. Lincoln! do have a little compassion upon us, and destroy us not utterly with your dreadful proclamations!

The mighty Abraham appears to have derived his ideas of warfare from a perusal of that portion of the veracious history of New York, by Friedrich Knickerbocker, in which the author describes the ingenious device of the valorous Wilhelmus Kieft for ridding the good colony of New Amsterdam of an inroad of pestilent Yankees. The grave historian informs us that the worthy Dutch Governor, having summoned his council and made them a resolute speech, "assumed a most benevolent look, and assured the council that he had devised an instrument, potent in its effects, and which he trusted would soon drive the Yankees from the land. So saying, he thrust his hand into one of the deep pockets of his broad-skirted coat, and drew forth, not an infernal machine, but an instrument of writing, which he held with great emphasis upon the table. The burghers gazed at it for a time in silent awe, as a wary housewife does at a gun, fearful it may go off half-cooked. The document in question had a sinister look; it was crumpled in text, and from a broad ribbon dangled the great seal of the province, about the size of a buckwheat pancake. Still, after all, it was but an instrument in writing. Herein, however, existed the wonder of the invention. The document in question was a proclamation, ordering the Yankees to depart instantly from the territories of their High Mightinesses, under the pain of suffering all the forfeitures and punishments in such case made and provided. It was on the moral effect of this formidable instrument that Wilhelmus Kieft calculated; pledging his valor as a governor, that, once fulminated against the Yankees, it would, in less than two months, drive every mother's son of them across the borders. The council broke up in perfect wonder, and nothing was talked of for some time among the old men and women of New Amsterdam but the vast genius of the governor, and his new and cheap mode of fighting by proclamation."

At this point, doubtless, Abraham became weary of his slow task of spelling out the words of the history, and too rashly taking it for granted that the invention of William the Testy was an irresistible engine of war, he directed his man Friday, Seward, to manufacture several gross of proclamations, of the most intimidating character, with the view of driving the secessionists into the Gulf of Mexico "in considerably less than no time." Had he patiently continued his historical investigations, he might have learned, in the succeeding chapter of Knickerbocker's history, the ill success that attended the ingenious experiment of the doughty governor, and have profited by the information. "Never," says the historian, "was a more comprehensive, a more expeditious, or, what is still better, a more economical measure devised, than this of defeating the Yankees by proclamation—an expedient, likewise, so gentle and humane, there were ten chances to one in favor of its succeeding—but then there was one chance to ten that it would not succeed—as the ill-natured fates would have it, that single chance carried the day. The proclamation was perfect in all its parts, well constructed, well written, well sealed, and well published—all that was wanting to insure its effect was, that the Yankees should stand in awe of it; but, provoking to relate, they treated it with the most absolute contempt, applied it to an unseemly purpose, and thus did the first warlike proclamation come to a shameful end—a fate which I am credibly informed has befallen but too many of its successors."

A Maryland Union Man.

John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, with whom Union-shrieking appears to have become a chronic complaint, is out in the papers of the Monumental City with a long and labyrinthine appeal to the people of Maryland to stand by the stars and stripes, and meekly to submit to whatever of humiliation the tyrant at Washington may think fit to impose upon them. The key-note to his craven address may be found in the following sentence:—"Maryland, under any circumstances of peace or war, must soon become a Free State." He finds it impossible entirely to conceal the cloven foot. It will betray itself, in spite of all his artifice and rhetoric. He is evidently looking forward to the time when Maryland shall be completely abolished, and he will accept that consummation without a murmur. Not only so, but he would look on with complacency while Lincoln is engaged in his war upon slavery throughout all the Southern States. He is a fitting yoke-fellow for Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, and the two Southern traitors, if they were dangling from limbs of the same tree, would present a spectacle, or, rather, a pair of spectacles, upon which like-minded persons might look with great advantage, to themselves, at least.

A NORTHERN MORNING.—A Washington correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes: "As an instance of Northern patriotism, I lately met the ship-reck of the whole fleet, during the late storm, as their only salvation, and consequently desired it."

War, and its Duties.

We lay before our readers, on the first page of this issue, the act of the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, recognizing and declaring the existence of a state of war between the Confederate States and the United States. We know many persons who have no clear and adequate conception of the effect of a declaration of war, and particularly of the duties imposed by war upon every citizen of a belligerent State. The following observations, extracted from the writings of Kent, who is an acknowledged authority upon international law, will repay an attentive perusal.

"When war is duly declared, it is not merely a war between this and the adverse Government in their political characters. Every man is, in judgment of law, a party to the acts of his own Government, and a war between the Governments of two nations is a war between the individuals of the two nations, and all the individuals of those nations are as much parties to the war as the Government itself. The Government is the representative of the will of all the people, and acts for the whole society. This is the theory of all Governments; and the best writers on the law of nations concur in the doctrine, that while the sovereign of a State declares war against another sovereign, it implies that the whole nation declares war, and that all the subjects of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other. Very important consequences concerning the obligations of subjects are deducible from this principle. * * * One of the immediate and important consequences of the declaration of war, is the absolute interruption and interdiction of all commercial intercourse, and of all intercourse, between the subjects of the two warring nations. * * * No commercial intercourse, or pacific dealing, can lawfully subsist between the people of the powers at war, except under the clear and express sanction of the Government, and without a special license, is utterly inconsistent with the new class of duties growing out of a state of war. The interdiction of all commercial intercourse, and of all intercourse, between the subjects of the two warring nations, is a principle already stated, that a state of war puts all the members of the two nations respectively in hostility to each other; and 'to suffer individuals to carry on a trade, or to engage in any commercial intercourse, while the two Governments are at war, would be placing the act of individuals, and the acts of individuals, in contradiction to each other. It would contract the operations of war, and throw obstacles in the way of the public efforts, and lead to disorder, dissidence and treason. * * * It is also a duty of the subjects of the warring nations, to aid in the efforts of the Government, by enabling the merchants of the enemy's country to support their Government, and to facilitate the means of conveying intelligence, and carrying on a traitorous correspondence with the enemy. 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